Lays Plans for Force of 670,843 Men, Including Guard, by 1920—Deals Vigorously With Peace at Any Price Advocates.

WANTS GUNS, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES

increase in the regular army, bigger appropriations for the National Guard tary of War Garrison was made pub-

the three years from 1917 to 1919

Annually thereafter, \$182,234,559. strength, beginning with 1920, as to

Setary Garrison's report deals with the arguments of the pacifists against one Mr. Garrison takes up the object

been known that the Secretary of War had no patience with the Bryan views braskan was a member of the Cabinet, and in his annual report Mr. Garrison

that is not diverted will see this, and the mind that is free from prejudice will grasp and realize it. It is necesto clear vision and prejudice to clear

Those Who Oppose Force.

wars, and that nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom and the end was not yet; and that prediction has been fully verified.

There are others among us who are too intelligent and clear sighted not to see the facts and to realize their significance.

the facts and to realize their significance, but who counsel inaction because they mistrust themselves and the nation. Those to whom I now refer do not believe in the doctrine of non-resistance; they do not rest upon the prediction that an evil which has existed since the world began has ceased to evilst and world began has ceased to exist and been abolished and should not therefore be considered as one to be prepared against; they even point out our po-tentiality of force, but they counsel against any preparation thereof

Fear Use of Force.

They base this counsel upon the expressed fear that if we possess force we will be induced to use it when we tain things which are essential to be maintained, and is based upon certain assumptions which are not justified. It ignores the responsibilities which we have undertaken and which we must

maintain at any self-sacrifice.

It ignores the fact that if nations possess force are likely to use it when they should not some nation which salaries are.
has such force is likely to use it against Any presen us when it should not. It assumes that our nation may not be trusted with force for fear that it may misuse it. I know of nothing which justifies such an in-The eyes of many are blinded to fact and their minds closed to reason by an abhorrence of what they term "militarism," without any actual conception of just what this means or how it should affect the proper consideration of the subject. If by militarism they mean the placing of the military authority over the placing of the military authority over the cordinary processes of government shall in any way be subservient to military authority or influence no argument is needed to secure unanimity of opinion. dictment of our people and our nation.

nal he intends to use them upon." or "I will not agree to prepare fire apparatus unless you point out where the fires are going to be." Wisdom demands precaution; precaution demands preparation; preparation is against the day of evil from any quarter.

If the only protection against evil was such as was undertaken after the evil was upon us there would be constant and steady retrogression in human affairs.

These Who Oppose Force.

There are some who do not feel free to base their conduct upon a consideration of facts or conclusions of reason, because of their interpretation of Divine injunction. They do not believe in resistance to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries of their interpretation of Divine injunction. They do not believe in resistance to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries of their interpretation of Divine injunction. They do not believe in resistance to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to physical force; and those will be strong and persuasive in countries to the strong of the strong and persuasive in countries will be strong and persuasive in coun nation who has undertaken a respon-sibility or duty must measure up to it in the fullest spirit of solf-sacrifice. But without necessity of resorting to such radical considerations, it is obvious that any necessary cost of government is not only justified but imperative.

Duty of a Nation.

The first consideration, therefore should be, has the nation a responsibility and a duty in this respect? If it has, what is necessary in order that it should take the means commensurate with such duty or responsibility? Sec-ondly, what is the proper cost of tak-ing such means? And thirdly, how shall

In this connection it is essential to keep certain things constantly in mind. In countries where the service of the individual is required by the nation in the same way that his money is required of him by taxation, the cost to the nation is minimized and is largely occasioned by the purchase of material supplies. It is likewise true that the standard of living is much higher in this country than elsewhere; that rentfuel, clothing, food and other necessaries of life are higher, just as wages and salaries are.

Any present consideration of the subject of military policy requires us to

The Constitution provides that Congress may raise and support armies, and under that provision the regular standing army exists. It likewise provides that organised militia may be maintained in the different States; that the national Government may provide a market arms.

operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have, as he Constitution provides, an army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms, and a very much larger number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training and subject to instant call.

129,000 in Militia.

The organised militia in the various States has an enrolment of approximately 129,000 men and officers.

The policy as proposed provides for the oversea garrison: in accordance with the approved plan of 1913, and for the presence in continental United States of approximately 50,000 mobile army troops and 20,000 coast artillery troops, together with the necessary auxiliary troopa, &c.

The total of the enlisted men and officers in the regular army when the

ondly, what is the proper cost of taking such means? And thirdly, how shall we secure that which supplies the means?

In this connection it is essential to

sailaries are maker, just as wages and sensible policy. We now come to the consideration of the subliance can be placed upon their patriotism, and that it is not necessary is liance can be placed upon their patriotism, and that it is not necessary in the country believe that the second computation of the wall-reverse content to provide assurance for the nation's safety. We now come to the consideration of the military policy to be recommended for adoption it is a matter of great ratification to observe that there is a salising sense of the necessary of the country of the consideration of the sublicition of a wise and sensible policy, was inevitable that this is make there is a salising sense of the necessary of the complication of the consideration of the sublicition of a wise and sensible policy, was inevitable that that the the server is not the consideration of the sublication of of the

of view that it entirely overlooks the vital and imperative duty to ourselves which requires that we should protect and defend that which we cheriah and hold dear.

There are some who decry taking any precautions or making any preparations of the military power of the nation because they say it will not prevent war, but will provoke it. Taking up the last question first, the answer has already been made to this. Men and nations must prepare to meet their responsibilities; if it is inadvisable to develop strength sufficient to repel wrong bemust prepare to meet their responsibilities; if it is inadvisable to develop strength and the develop strength and the develop strength and the develop strength may be misused, human nature has indeed reached an impasse. Why should it be presumed that a just man or a just nation will cease to be just because it has the power to be unjust? We must either trust others or trust ourselves.

Cites Amether Falker.

Somewhat in the same vein is the insistence of those who is the nation having arms until know against whom it intends to use them." Identical reasoning would result in saying "I will not place a club or revolver in the hands of a policeman until he tells me the name of the criminal in intends to use them upon," or "I will not agree to prepare fire apparatus unless you point out where the fires are sooned to have the heads of all departing the both to have been sooned to have the heads of all departing the both the same which have just been sonited by the man of the country a force of at least 500,000 man, army of that number constantly unless you point out where the fires are sooned to he." Will not agree to prepare fire apparatus to he will be a second of the heads of all departing the provides of the country who realize the manner of the culting army of that number constantly unless you point out where the fires are sooned to head to have the heads of all departing the provides and the sum of the country and the provide arms.

For the country and are the provides a sup

estimated cost of the regular army on ident only upon condition that they the proposed plan of 7,086 officers, 50 veterinarians and 134,707 enlisted men will be \$127,234,559.70. It is proposed, however, to provide for the additional organizations in two annual equal inorganizations in two annual equal in-crements, so that the first year the cost of the proposed army would be \$111,-035,716.08. To this must be added for the first year's cost th cost of cantonto \$600,000, making the total for the first ear \$111,635,716.08.

At the present time the Federal Gov ernment appropriates for or on behalf ernment appropriates for or on benair of the National Guard an average of \$6,614,532.13 annually. The States in-dividually appropriate for their respec-tive guard an aggregate of \$6,244,214.98 annually. It is proposed this year to increase the Federal appropriation to

\$6,614,532.13 annually. The States individually appropriate for their respective guard an aggregate of \$6,244,214.95 annually. It is proposed this year to increase the Federal appropriation to \$10,000,000.

Using reserve material to the extent available for the personal accourtement of the Continental army and not furnishing them with full complement of wagon transportation, horses for cavalry, &c., it is estimated that the cost of the first year, when 133,000 men are to be devoted to active service and the last three to the regular army reserve. When mobilized the members of the regular army reserve while in active service shall receive the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the third year, when the whole 400,000 will now in the regular army reserve, all now in the regular army reserve, all be approximately \$29,500,000, and the third year, when the whole \$400,000 will be under training, the cost will be sproximately \$45,000,000, and this will be the annual cost of the system when in the regular army. The Senator's bill creates a reserve which shall consist of all enlisted men now in the regular army reserve, all enlisted men furloughed to or enlisted in the regular army reserve and all persons holding honorable discharges from the regular army.

complete operation.

The board before mentioned reported an irreducible minimum for additional sea coast defences, necessary accessories and an adequate reserve of ammunition totalling \$81,677,000, of which there would be used: In continental United States, \$60,540,000; overseas, \$21,137,-

This board estimates that appropri tions can be expended to the greatest ad-wantage at an annual rate of approxi-mately \$20,000,000, thus completing the schools; each requires more or less con-trol of the latter for its successful oper-

ation; each calls for a large number of local officials whose conduct is con-trolled by the central authority. These local officials, among their many duties, must keep track of the boys, distribute arms and equipment thereto and if nec-essary receive the same on storage— inspect at unexpected times and report the results and in general manage af-fairs locally.

SENATE COMMITTEE HAS

Measure Drafted by Chairman Chamberlain and Designed as a Working Basis Provides for Larger Increases Than Garrison and Hay Proposals.

beriain bill specifies an increase to seven regiments and adds seven mounted bat-tailons. The War Department bill planned a total of four regiments of three battalions, each of which would amount to about four times the present

The Hay bill embodies in substantial outline the Garrison or Administration plan for a continental army of 400,000 Senator Chamberlain's bill pro

way. The Garrison plan provides for a six year term of enlistment in the con-tinental army, with two months of in-

the regular army, not more than 45 years old, who will enlist in the reserve for a period of four years.

He opens the reserve on a four year enlistment also to all citisens who by nature of their civil occupation or train-ing are qualified for duty in quartermaster, engineer or signal corps or in the medical or ordnance department. The Chamberlain bill thus seeks to service in the regular army, as compared with the Garrison continental army, which at the end of three years would have had a training of only six menths in the field. Senator Chamberlain's plan leans more toward the recommendations of the War College and of the General Staff than does the Garrison or Admin-

BIGGEST OF ARMY BILLS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator George
E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, made public to-day the tentative draft of a new army bill as drawn by him which were none too adequate. He added, however, that the country engaged on a will be the basis for the work of the Senate committee. The measure will not of illustration the waterway improve-

"In any scheme of national preparedness," said Senator Reed, "the physical advantage of the country should be made most of. A vast system of internal navigation would be or inestimable value in time of war."

Representative J. Hamping Moore of

her waterway improvements.
C. W. Ashcroft of Alabama told the ongress that the development of the

in case of war.

W. F. Decker of Minneapolis demanded that the Mississippi be improved to give his city and St. Paul a water route to the Pacific coast via the Panama Canal.

Senator Phelan of California delivered

an address on needed improvements at San Francisco. Clifford S. Sims of Albany spoke on advantages of a deeper Hudson River and Representative Hum-phrey of Seattle on inland waterways and the merchant marine.

MANN RESERVES FIRE.

DEFENCE IS AIM OF MAGAZINE

George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, writing on "America's History of Unpreparedness" in the first number of the new magazine, states that "the history of national defence in the United States has been one continual psychological moment gave us our free-dom." The only attack this country need fear, says the ex-Secretary, is one from some great naval power, and for that reason an adequate navy is needed

most of all.
Rupert Hughes has an article on "The Bloodthirsty Pacifists"; Magistrat Joseph E. Corrigan on "Defence Day" Major-Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon on "Ou Army's Needs," which states that th Army's Needs," which states that the nation needs 500,000 regulars and a second line trained force of organized militia of not less than 300,000 men. Henry A. Wisewood writes on "Aerial Defence of the United States," and C. S. Thompson, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defence So-

JERSEY GRANGE FOR DEFENCE. Parmers Want 600 Submarines

Added to the Navy.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 9 .- Con a resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Grange at the closing session of its annual convention to-day. In the build up a reserve composed chiefly of resolution the delegates expressed the belief that "no navy, no matter how powerful, could ever break through this ring of protection."

Another resolution called for the rigid enforcement of the income tax law, and

asserted that "all \$500 paintings in art galleries should pay the same tax as farmers' teams of the same value." The several women delegates in the convention voted solidly for both of these measures. The grange decided to meet here again next year. It has bership throughout the State of nearly 1,600.

SHIPPING BILL NEARLY READY

Owned Steamers in Conference. Washington, Dec. 9.—Secretary Mc-Adoo, Secretary Redfield and Senators Simmons and Fletcher and Representa-tive Alexander, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, conferred for several hours to-day on the preliminary draft of a Govrnment shipping bill soon to be introduced in both houses of Congress as an Administration measure. The formulation of the bill has reached a stage where few points re-main to be settled save matters of phraseology. Representative Alexander and Senator Fletcher will introduce it in the House and Senate at the same time and it will be pressed as part of the Administration's national defence programme.

What better Christmas gift could there be than a box of-say-100 of these perfect cigarettes. 25 cents for 10 Cork Tip and Plain End

NAVY LEAGUE PROBE MIND YOUR BABIES. MAY BALK DEFENCE

Fear Kitchin and Other Paci- Adamson of Georgia Lead fists Will Start New Filibuster.

GARDNER TAKES A HAND WOMEN ARE PERSISTENT

the President means heavier tax burden

Administration leaders have other time for suffrage

a policy under which the Government would build battleships and manufacders fear that if Congress probes the Representative Saunders

doubt is expressed Representative Kitchin favors such a In addition a demand has

rules report his resolution proposing ar

pected to reply that he soon will introduce a resolution of his own and for that
reason cannot see his way clear to aid
the Gardner measure. The Tavenner
resolution is to be introduced early next

Mrs. Carl Vall and Miss Junta Hurbut.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatten of Next week, providing for a thorough inquiry into defence societies.

Representative Tavenner made the statement to-day that he was not op"I don't believe in three States being

posed to the Administration programme.
"I believe in preparedness," he said "I have fought the Navy League because Shields's answer. "The history of national defence in the United States has been one continual of its opposition to the proposal that the history of unpreparednes" and that "in our early history it was the invariable support of the French fleet which at the prosecution of war. If the Navy League sychological moment gave us our free-bound. The only attack this country withdraw my demand for an inquiry to their surprise they met him in the proof of the proposition o into its affairs and assist in framing a elevator. He told the d bill for adequate defence. would see them on Monday

SOLON BIDS SUFFS

Cold Water Brigade Against Votes Applicants.

Georgia. Another party saw

cared nothing for suffrage and sai "I can't hear you,

sue entirely local, saying that he

Certain Congressmen wi

After returning to Emanuel Einstein of New York sal

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Sale to be held in the Women's Ready-to-wear Department, commencing to-day (Friday) will consist of

Tailor-made Suits PLAIN OR TRIMMED WITH FUR

in a number of styles especially becoming to large figures (sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches), at the special prices of

\$30.00, 40.00, 50.00 & 60.00

Superior materials and workmanship

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

Nem York 34th and 35th Streets

1% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONALPROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK MANHATTAN. Fourth Avenue. cor. 25th Street. Eldridge Street. cor. Rivington St. Seventh Ave., bet. 48th and 49th Sts. Lezington Ave., cor. 124th Street. Grand Street, cor. Clinton Street. East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.

BROOKLYN.
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Avenue, cor. Debevots
Pitkin Avenue, cor. Rock (way) PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE